FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House at Wilmington, on Monday the 6th May, proximo.

JOHN HILL, *Pres't.*

April 17, 1844. 3tm

FOR SALE,

150 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
55 do. do. Cuba do.
25 do. do. St. Domingo do.
10 do. do. Old Java,
25 hhds. New Crop Molasses,
15 do. N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2 doz. superior Carrying Knives, at $3½ each,
2000 bushels Alum Salt,
1000 sacks do.
50 bbls. Whiskey,
1 cask Old Rye do.
25 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Old Peach do.
500 sides Leather, viz: Harness, Sole, and Upper,
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German, English, and American Blister Steel,
French Brandy, Wines, &c. &c.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1844. 3-3w

NEW ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers have engaged the Rev. Arch'd McQueen to take charge of an Academy in the immediate neighborhood of Stewartsville, Richmond county, than which, there is not perhaps in the State, a location more salubrious and healthy.

In this School, it is designed to give a complete English Education; and also to impart a correct knowledge of the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics, on terms corresponding with the times.

We presume it unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of Mr. McQueen, inasmuch as he is so well known in this community, as a Gentleman and Scholar. Board can be had, in families of the first respectability, on very reasonable and accommodating terms. The first Session to commence on Monday, 29th April.

JOHN MALLOY,
DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
Committee of Trustees.

Richmond County, April 16, 1844. 3-3w

COLT STRAYED.

ON the 16th inst., a sorrel Colt, 3 years old this Spring, no white except a small Star in the forehead, and one hind foot. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to

JOS. HOSTLER.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1844. 3-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *a terative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever know. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

[At Columbia, S. C. from the 19th March to the 14th April, there died five children of Mr. A. C. Squier—all he had. The following beautiful lines accompanied the announcement of this sad bereavement.]

FROM THE COLUMBIA CHRONICLE.

THE DESOLATED HOME.

BY MRS. ELLET.

I heard a cry on earth. The deep low moan
That speaks a bosom wrung with bitter wo;
The o'erfraught sobbing of a broken heart,
Went up to God. A father's soul was pierced;
A mother bowed in anguish to the stroke!
Five times the insatiate archer's shaft had sped—
Five times their peace was slain. In one short month
The home then gladdened with the playful smile
Of infancy, and childhood's happy voice,
And the sweet cares and hopes of parents' hearts,
Was dark and desolate. No prop was left
Whereon to lean. The cup of suffering
Was drained. A fearful vintage had been trod
Of sorrow, till no purple drop remained.
And men stood by and marvelled at the grief
They could not heal.

I heard a song in Heaven.
White angel forms, the guardians of the pure,
Soared upward, bearing on their joyful wings
A band of spirits just released from clay.
Still as they went, their hymn of triumph swelled
Till it was answered at the gates of heaven;
Then rose the pean till it filled the skies
With harmony and rapture; and those souls,
Spotless—with voice already tuned to join
The seraph choir—took up the lofty strain—
"Hosanna to the Lamb."
And looked they back,
Towards earth—that band of spirits—called away
Ere yet their feet had o'er life's threshhold stepped?
No—but on one another—wondering
At their immortal beauty, and the love
Of God, who crowned their infant innocence
With holiness divine; who bade them dream
A brief, sad dream, then wake to endless joy.
Weep not for them—ye stricken ones! for them
Thus snatched from sin and pain; thus strangely blest;
United in eternal brotherhood!
For them—lambs gathered to the Saviour's fold;
For them—the tender buds, from soil of earth
Uprooted, that they all may bloom in heaven!
God gave them—He hath taken what He gave,
In mercy—Oh! in mercy! Bless His name!

Columbia, April 14th.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Town House, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, being Superior Court week for this County, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE on Union Street, at present occupied by Mr. W. S. Latta.

ALSO, a large and commodious Warehouse, situated on Franklin Street, now occupied by Mr. A. W. Steele.

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, April 9, 1844. 1-ts

FOR SALE.

THE GRANGE LAND, formerly the property of A. McBryde, sen., dec'd, in Chatham county, on the waters of Deep River and Indian Creek, containing 1,000 ACRES. There are few Tracts of its dimensions on the River so compact in its form or of more general fertility and variety of soil. Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. can be advantageously cultivated, each in its proper soil. There are numerous Springs convenient on the land, with a Mineral Spring near the house, that has been successfully used as a medical agent. A large two-story DWELLING, with a good Barn and Stables; about 200 acres good low grounds, and 50 or 60 equally as good, uncleared; 200 acres of second low grounds, the most of which is uncleared; 40 or 50 acres of fine meadow land, &c. A vein of stone coal passes through it, which may be used. The land is very well timbered, and a healthy situation. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Plantation, will please call and examine it, or address

ARCH'D McBRYDE,
or W. M. McBRYDE,
Tyson's P. O., Moore County, N. C.

April 3, 1844. 1-5w

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest: 37 cents.

"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PETER CHANCERY, ESQ. AND HIS FIVE DOLLARS.

Showing the blessings that may follow the settlement of the smallest account.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

"Sir if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to day," said for a tenth time a half grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round, and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

"Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh!" and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at its contents.

"Hum!—for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh? So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh?" repeated the man of briefs.

"Yes sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day."

"You're an impudent boy."

"I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't help it—it's catchin."

"You've got your eye teeth cut, I see."

"That's what boss sent me for, instead o' the 'prentices as was gettin' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old, with the handsaw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you."

"Sue ME! I'm a lawyer!"

"It's no matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer boss declares he'll do it—so fork over!"

"Declares he'll sue me!"

"As true as there's another lawyer in all Filadelfy."

"That would be bad!"

"Would'nt it?"

"Silence you vagabond! I suppose I must pay this," muttered the attorney to himself. "It's not my plan to pay these smalls bills! What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! 'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money! What is five dollars to him? His boy could have earned it, in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it. So your master will sue me if I don't pay!"

"He says he will do it and charge you a new pair o' shoes for me."

"Harkee. I can't pay to-day; and so if your boss will sue me, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney."

"You?"

"Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served, and then, you see, I shall put the costs into my own pocket, instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make the costs. Capital idea!"

The boy scratched his head a while as if striving to comprehend this "capital idea," and then shook it doubtingly. "I don't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss though, if as how you say you wont pay it no how without being sued."

"I'd rather be sued if he'll employ me, boy."

"But who is to pay the co[illegible]—the boss?"

"The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and gave another of those long whistles peculiar to him.

"Well, I am a sensible man t[illegible]. My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my pockets before they could safely be put into the pocket! Ah, well my boy I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold piece—is it receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see?"

"It was nice and clean when boss gi[illegible] it to me, and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin'—it's torn so dunnin' so much."

"Well, here's your money," said the man-of-law, taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch fob; "now tell your master, Mr Last, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued, I will attend to them with the greatest pleasure."

"Thank'ee sir," answered the boy, pocketing his five, "but you is the only reg'lar dunnin' customer boss has, and now you've paid up he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you."

"Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is five thrown away. It wouldn't have left my pocket, but that I was sure that his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has anything to do with paying them."

As Peter Chancery, Esq. did not believe in his own mind, that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was "money thrown away," let us follow the fate of this five dollars through the day.

"He has paid," said the boy, placing the money in his master's hand.

"Well, I'm glad of it," answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses, "and it's a half eagle too. Now run with it and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed from him yesterday, and said I would return to-morrow. But I'll pay it now."

"Ah, my lad, come just in time," said Furnace as the boy delivered his errand and the money. "I was just wondering where I could get five dollars, to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here John, he called to one of his apprentices, "put on your hat and take this money to Capt. O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect."

Capt. O'Brien was on board his schooner, at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman, with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

"I'm sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water, to pay my insurance money to day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails."

"But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is ailing, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take them up as I went along home. We han't in the house no flour, nor tea, nor ——"

"Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me."

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing:

"Here sir is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he didn't expect some money, that came in after you left his shop."

"Ah, that's my fine boy! Here, Jack, take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages."

The seaman, with a joyful bound, took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the storekeeper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

"You had best take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway," he said to her, "really I have not taken half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing and no money comes in."

"I can't do without it," answered the woman earnestly, "my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out of firewood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done."

"I'm very sorry Mrs. Conway," said the store keeper, looking into his money drawer, "I've not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars and nine-pence."

The poor woman thought of her invalid daughter, and wrung her hands.

"A sailor was here a while ago, and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does, and pays for them, you shall have your money madam."

At this instant Jack made his appearance in the door. "Well, ship-mate," he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain, "well my hearty, hand over my freight. I've got the document, so give us possession!" and displaying his five dollar gold piece, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store-keeper, examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing, as he took another and last look at the piece he handed it to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, received it from him, and hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed near, lay a poor woman ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse patched garments entered, with a wood-saw and cross, and laid them down by the door side and approached the bed.

"Are you better dear?" he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

"No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain my strength."

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow her, and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty, yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now, he had had no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuation would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did him so much good, was paid him by the poor woman, from the five dollars she had received from the store keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived, and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a young man who had been three years absent, and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental [illegible] her recovery, he might ha[illegible] returned [illegible] told that she, whose me[illegible] had [illegible] so long the polar star of his [illegible] ished.

So much good [illegible] ience do which Peter [illegible] luc- tantly paid to M[illegible] oy, though little are[illegible] n- tleman [illegible] thus Provi[illegible] struments of good to [illegible] Let this little story lead those who [illegible] "small bill" can stand because it is a sm[illegible] bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day, and that in paying one bill they may be paying a *series* of twenty bills and dispensing good to h[illegible] dreds around them.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*April* 23.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Hopkins of Va. in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill to modify the Tariff. Mr. Wright of Indiana having concluded a speech—

Mr. WHITE took the floor, and asked the indulgence of the committee if he should vary in this instance from what had heretofore been his uniform practice upon this floor, in not confining himself strictly to the merits of the bill under consideration—referring, as an apology therefor, to the course of debate upon several previous bills, on which political speeches had been made by gentlemen upon the other side of the House, and he having once or twice obtained the floor in order to reply to them, but having as often yielded it and deferred his privilege of reply from time to time. He now felt (he said) obliged to engage in this debate as a matter of self-defence. He was not one of those who believed that it was no part of the business of a public man, of a statesman, of a member of Congress, to look into the public character of great statesmen. He believed there was no higher duty of a member of Congress than at the proper time to examine the public character and conduct of men who were looking to the highest stations in this great Republic. Further: he was not one of those who, either here or elsewhere, would at any time assail the private reputation of any public man for any political purpose. He cherished the sentiment of the noble Spaniard: "Write the private faults of men in the sand, their public virtues on brass." On the present occasion it was not his purpose to assail the feelings of any individual in this nation, or to say any thing personal to any man on this floor. It was no part of his nature to attack any human being in his personal relations, or to attack his political opponents; but, if there ever was a time when he was called on to do it, now was that time. Without any spirit of idle boasting, he told his political opponents that he considered them as a doomed party. Feeling so, feeling that you, sir, (said Mr. W., addressing the Chairman,) that the party advocating the principles you advocate are doomed, it is in no vindictive spirit that I make the remarks I am about to address to the House. The adage, "He whom God intends to destroy he first makes mad," never was more forcibly illustrated than by you and your party.

Go back (continued Mr. W.) to the opening of this Congress; look upon your journal; see what you have done! Go trace the desecration of that instrument, which the Constitution of your country requires to be kept sacred; go there, follow out the destructive spirit of nullification in that act. Go and read your vote as you have written it in the restoration of that monarchical, odious, condemned, and four times condemned sub-Treasury. Go and read it an your conduct on the repeal, and the manner of the repeal, of that most beneficial act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and then come and read your fate in that monster you calmly and coolly call upon us to substitute for that act of 1842, whose influences we see in the confirmed credit, revived trade, and restored prosperity of the country. All these are your winding-sheets. You have prepared them for yourselves: the American people are ready, by an overwhelming voice, to pronounce your doom. It was a most unpleasant duty (said Mr. W.) to be called upon to pronounce these remarks. Never, since he had been on this floor, had it fallen to his lot to have engaged in political argument and collision with any of his colleagues. But he now asked the attention of his colleague, (Mr. Boyd,) he asked the attention of the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Hopkins,) and of his colleague, (Mr. Coles,) whilst he felt called on most reluctantly to read a document to which each of their names was appended.

I find (said Mr. W.) in a letter written by my colleague, (Mr. Thomasson,) addressed to the chairman, (Mr. Hopkins,) his colleague, (Mr. Coles,) and my colleague, (Mr. Boyd,) various charges of a very grave and serious character, made against a fellow-citizen of my own State by a Kentuckian; charges, which, if true, not only disqualified him for the highest office within the gift of this people, but would consign him to infamy, and his posterity; charges which, if true, should consign him to one of the vilest prisons—old as he was—to be doomed to the hardest labor consistent with the physical energies of man. He wished the calm attention of these gentlemen and the committee to these charges. A letter had been written by his colleague, addressed to the chairman of this committee, published in the Richmond Enquirer, in his own State. He would not now comment with severity on the subject of that letter. It had been written when it was known that the distinguished man to whom it alluded was on the borders of the adjoining State, and was to pass into the "Old Dominion" within a few days; that, on Thursday next, an important election was pending in that "Old Dominion;" that all these charges would reach not only the people of that State, but the people of this whole Union: and just at a time when it would naturally be supposed that all rancor and acerbity of party feeling should be laid aside, and that all the hospitalities and cordialities of the "Old Dominion," his native State, would be extended to him without regard to party—just at that particular moment this firebrand had been thrown in there, and this old, and, as he supposed, doomed and exploded charge, had been repeated, and repeated with a degree of malignity, of tact, of effort, to beguile and deceive and defraud public opinion: whether it had been so intended or not, he did not say.

Mr. W. would undertake to establish, what was difficult to do in courts of justice, not only that every allegation and insinuation of guilt, connected with this charge of bargain and sale, was utterly unfounded and false, but he would prove a negative—he would prove the innocence of that man who had been assailed with this odious charge for the last fourteen or sixteen years, from one end of this Union to the other; and he would prove it, not simply from his own declaration and the declaration of those connected with him in this transaction, but out of the mouths of his enemies he would refute and confront this basest libel and slander that had ever been laid on any distinguished man. He asked his colleague's attention to a single paragraph in this letter. Mr. W. knew very well that in his reply, and the reply of the gentlemen who were connected with him, while they introduced all the charges against this distinguished individual, they said they were not bound to commit themselves as to their belief, but that they would submit the facts, and leave the world to judge of the innocence of this distinguished man. His colleague went further. Here it was:

"During the succeeding month it was confidently asserted in private conversations, that if Mr. Adams was elected, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State, placing him in a position which Mr. Clay afterwards called the line of "safe precedents," and on that ground numerous letters were procured to be written to our members of Congress advising them to disregard the resolutions of the Legislature. In the developments of 1827 and 1828 this rumor was traced directly to a letter or letters, written early in January, by *Mr. Clay himself*, to some of his friends in Kentucky, not perhaps using *the very words*, but certainly con[illegible] *the idea.*"

Mr. D (Mr. W. yielding for the purpose) made an explanation, but owing to his position much of what he said was lost to the Reporter. He said he had understood at the time that there was such a letter in existence; that that letter had been placed in the han[illegible] a committee of Clay's friends, and [illegible] by any body who was curious to see it, friends had no liberty whatever to publish it. believed it never had been published.—had been published from memory by d seen it, with the declaration attached ont of it was substantially true, if not [illegible] He presumed that letter was in this s a mere presumption, however.) and if t was not true, he proposed that his colstitute an inquiry, find the letter, [illegible] have ed. From the history of the [illegible] n, if his colleague would satisfy him that there was an allusion in that letter to Mr. Clay, or to any body else concerned, that was not fully sustained from the facts there stated, he would be as ready as his colleague to correct it. But he believed the facts there stated were true.

Mr. WHITE said his colleague had made the charge. Now he (Mr. W.) had never made a charge, here or elsewhere, when he had not the testimony to refer to for its substantiation.

Mr. BOYD asked his colleague to state whether the facts given by him (Mr. B.) in relation to this letter were or were not true.

Mr. WHITE said he had never heard of the letter until he saw the letter of his colleague. He had never seen it in his life. And he had only to say in relation to it, that if there were any such letter, and his colleague would address a line to Mr. Clay, he would throw off all the shackles and disclose to him all the correspondence.

Some further conversation took place between Messrs. WHITE and BOYD, in which the latter gentleman said (as far as was understood) that the purport of the letter was something like this: that "our friends here are induced to go for Mr. Adams, believing that our future prospects would be better served thereby." Mr. B. did not know that it stated that in case Mr. Adams was elected President Mr. Clay would be Secretary; but something like what he had stated was the purport of the letter.

Mr. WHITE resumed. He had only to say to his colleague that this was too grave a charge to be made on such vague and uncertain grounds. Until that letter was produced, there was not in his judgment any evidence before the country that that letter had been written; and he now challenged his colleague, and he would be responsible for it, that if Mr. Clay was called on he would take off every shackle from the correspondence. And unless his colleague produce the letter, he said his allegation stood condemned before the American people and the civilized world. It devolved upon him to make it true.

He now called the attention of his colleague to the witnesses with reference to this charge of bargain and sale; and, first, to their old organ of scandal and defamation in Richmond—the man who had first started this charge. It would be recollected by the committee and by the American people that this charge had been made by a member of Congress on this floor. It would also be recollected that the moment that charge had been announced, Mr. Clay, who was at that time Speaker of this House, conscious of his own innocence, an honest man as he came from the hands of his God, threw into the teeth of his enemies a denial of the charge, and challenged, before the Congress of the United States, a full investigation of the matter. That a Committee was appointed, with Mr. Barbour, a distinguished Virginian, at its head; that this charge had been referred to that committee; that the individual who had first made the charge had been brought before the committee, and the record showed that not a word of evidence was produced, and that the committee reported the innocence of Mr. Clay. Now, Mr. W. would send to the Clerk the remarks of the old and distinguished editor of that party touching these proceedings of the Congress of the United States:

From the Richmond Enquirer of February 10, 1825.

"As to the other questions upon which we publish this day such copious debates, we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay has met the charge as a man ought to meet it. His fearless promptitude and open defiance are the surest indications of his innocence. This, combined with avowals from almost all quarters of the House, and the uniform information in the last letters from that city, can leave no doubt of the result of the investigation, nor does Mr. Kremer shrink, but we suspect he will seek to escape by a sort of special pleading such as Mr. McDuffie has thrown into his amendment. Be it as it may, the inquiry is begun and it ought to be prosecuted with energy: the whole matter should be probed to the bottom: no loop-hole ought to be left to hang a single doubt on, for in times like these the people will expect their Representatives not only to be chaste, but free from all suspicion. *Mr. Clay is innocent of this charge.* We are fully prepared to see the committee acquit him of this imputation of bartering his vote for an office."

Mr. Ritchie, (continued Mr. W.) with all these facts before him, says that Mr. Clay is innocent of this charge. Now, if this old retailer of slander was satisfied, from a full view of all the facts of the case, that Mr. Clay was innocent of the charge, how condemned must he stand before the civilized world repeating this charge!

Mr. W. would now call to the stand Hon. Thomas H. Benton. In a letter written December 7, 1827, Mr. Benton said:

"WASHINGTON, December 7, 1827

"SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo, covering the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer of that date, has been duly received, and in answer to the inquiries you put to me, I have to state that the article to which you invite my attention is substantially, not verbally correct, so far as it represents me as saying that I was informed by Mr. Clay in the fore part of December, 1824, that he intended to vote for Mr. Adams. There is no mistake in the date, as a visit which I made to your part of Virginia about that time enables me to fix it with certainty. I left Washington, on that visit, about the 15th of December, and had received the information of Mr. Clay before I sat out, and told it, while absent, in the family of my father-in-law, Colonel McDowell, of your county. But the inference so much insisted upon, that I must have told the same thing to Mr. Eaton and other of his political friends, is wholly erroneous; for, having no authority from Mr. Clay to promulgate his intentions, I only spoke of them in the bosom of a private family at two hundred miles distance from Washington. Since that period, and especially during the present summer, I have on several occasions, and sometimes in the presence of political opponents, when the course of conversation led me to it, mentioned what I knew of Mr. Clay's early intention to vote for Mr. Adams; and in this way I came to speak of it again, some two or three weeks since, in the house of my father-in-law, where I had first spoke of it near three years ago, and whence, with some additions and variations, without the privity of any one present at the conversation, it has crept into the paper which you have sent me. No one ever asked my leave to publish what I said; if any one had, the authors of the publication in the Lexington paper might have been spared an office which must have been inexpressibly painful to their honorable feelings, as I should not have refused to the administration any testimony in my power to give, notwithstanding the *character* of the war which the great body of their forces are carrying on against me.

Yours, respectfully,

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

This letter (said Mr. W.) proved not only that Mr. Clay's bitterest opponents considered him innocent of the charge, but it established a fact connected with this charge which was most important—that, before the Congress convened, before the Presidential election took place in this body, Mr. Clay had disclosed his intention to vote for Mr. Adams, not only to Mr. Benton, but to a number of other individuals; that he had no secrets or disguise in all his conversations about it.

Mr. W. now asked the attention of the committee to the testimony of another political opponent upon the charge of bargain and sale. He would read an extract from a letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Lancaster Journal, dated August 8, 1827:

"I called upon Gen. Jackson on the occasion which I have mentioned, *solely as his friend*, upon my own individual responsibility, and *not* as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person. *I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay*, since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you very well know. Until *I* saw Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the 5th ultimo, and at the same time was informed by a letter from the editor of the United States Telegraph, that I was the person to whom he alluded, *the conception never once entered my mind* that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay and

his friends, or that I intended to *propose terms of* ANY *kind* for them, or that he could have supposed me capable of expressing an 'opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons.'

"*I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes.* NOR DID I EVER MAKE ANY SUCH PROPOSITION; and I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a message."

Mr. White next referred to Carter Beverly. It will be recollected (said Mr. W.) that this was the witness with whom this foul charge of slander and defamation had its origin. Gen. Jackson had repeated the slander on the testimony of Mr. Buchanan, and from him this individual, Carter Beverly, had received the charge, which he had made public. Carter Beverly at that time had been an enemy of Mr. Clay; he had lived long enough to come to his senses. Before his death, although he had slept over this charge for years, perhaps in view of the grave, he had been prompted to award justice to an injured and innocent man; he had come out with his unqualified denial and refutation of the charge. And (said Mr. W., addressing the chairman) I predict that before you and some other gentlemen shall have descended to the tomb, when the violence of party feelings shall have had time to subside, and party blinds shall have fallen from your eyes and the eyes of others, and all those prejudices which are calculated to delude and bewilder the human mind and lead to false conclusions shall have been dissipated, that you and others will write, declaring the innocence of this man. Now hear what this dying man said. Mr. W. read from a letter of Carter Beverly to Mr. Clay as follows:

"It will be no doubt matter of some astonishment to you in receiving from me the present address. I will not preface it with any kind of apology, because, in doing it, I justify my mind in the discharge of an act of conscience, and a duty that I feel the utmost pleasure in performing.

"Although the time is quite far gone since I became very innocently instrumental in circulating throughout the country a very great attack on your character and virtue as a gentleman, and certainly a very heavy one as a public man, I feel exceedingly desirous to relieve you, as far as I can, from the slander, and my own feelings from the severe compunction that is within me, on having been, though neither directly nor indirectly, your personal accuser, yet that I was drawn directly into the representation of an attack upon you. * * * * * *

"I again say, that I am most thoroughly convinced that you were most untruthfully, and, therefore, unjustly treated; for I have never seen any evidence to substantiate at all the charge.

* * * CARTER BEVERLY."

Now, (Mr. W. continued,) while this old charge of slander had been so fully refuted by the testimony of the very enemies of Mr. Clay, they found it revived and reiterated, not only in the Richmond papers, but in every paper in this District claiming to be Democratic or official. Mr. Ritchie had repeated this charge, and the Presidential organ here, "the Madisonian," had copied it without any comment, save at the close the words "True, oh King!" taking from Holy Writ this expression to pervert it to the sanctioning of this most infamous and unfounded libel. Now, what had this man, the present Executive, under whose eye and under whose hand this charge was now being repented, said, in other days when he had some little regard to truth and justice? Mr. W. read from a letter of Mr. Tyler of the 14th February, 1827, as follows:

"In adverting to that letter, I shall content myself with stating its substance, but if Mr. Clay shall see cause to gratify the appetites of newspaper editors, he is at liberty to publish it. I shall have no cause to complain of it. It is, then, perfectly true that I wrote to Mr. Clay in the spring of 1825. It is also true, that I approved of his course growing out of the Presidential election, and concurred with him most emphatically in the result of his vote. It is equally so, that I esteemed Mr. Adams as decidedly better qualified for the Presidency than Gen. Jackson, and that I would have voted for him after Mr. Crawford's chance of success was over. To this effect, I wrote to Mr. Clay in terms of perfect frankness. * * * * * * Or is it because I do not believe Henry Clay, along with the Western delegation who sided with him, to *have been bought and sold*, for which, if guilty, he and they deserved to be gibbeted, that I am therefore bound to support an Administration which may oppose all my convictions of proper policy?"

Now, he asked his colleague, as a candid and fair man, whilst he was permitting garbled statements of the testimony taken in the Kentucky Legislature in the investigation of this foul charge of bargain and sale, why it was that he had suppressed the testimony of Jedediah Dashiell, one of his own political friends? And why he had suppressed various depositions that had been elicited in vindication of the character of this man? Here was testimony, and testimony of his colleague's own particular friends, which it would make him blush to read, and then to read his own remarks on the subject.

Now Mr. W. had done with the testimony of Mr. Clay's political enemies, and he thought that any set of men, but any tribunal, would be compelled, from this evidence, to pronounce him innocent of this foul charge.

He would next read the testimony of some distinguished gentlemen, who alone could speak, because they had been part and parcel—one or two of them—of the transaction itself; and he would submit their testimony, making all due allowance for men speaking of affairs in which they themselves had been participators. He would first read a short extract from a distinguished foreigner, whose testimony could not be questioned by any man on this floor—who had no interest under heaven, either in vindicating or in condemning this man. He would read from the statement of General Lafayette:

"My remembrance concurs with your own on this point, that in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you, being out of the Presidential candidature, and after having expressed my above mentioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple, unqualified question respecting your electioneering guess and your intended vote. Your answer was, that in your opinion *the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson; that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference*, AND THAT YOU HAD CONCLUDED TO VOTE FOR MR. ADAMS."

He must now call the testimony of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who had been a part and parcel in the transaction, and to whose testimony the present generation and posterity would give that weight it was entitled to. He would first read from his letter to the New Jersey committee after he had retired from the Presidential chair:

"Upon him (Mr. Clay) the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and at the same time most efficient leader of debates in one or them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign Powers, *Eternal Justice*, I WILL, IN THE PRESENCE OF OMNIPOTENCE, PRONOUNCE THEM FALSE."

Was that the language (asked Mr. W.) of a man declaring falsehood and untruth? Did it appear that a declaration of this character, if false, would be made by a man solemnly appealing to that God in whose presence he was conscious he was soon to appear, either for approbation or for condemnation? What man is there in this country so base as now to repeat this foul, this malicious, this branded libel?

Mr. W. was further proceeding, when his remarks were terminated by the expiration of the allotted hour.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF rose simultaneously with several other gentlemen, and was recognised by the Chair.

Mr. WHITE renewed his appeal to the curtesy of the committee to allow him an oppportunity to conclude his remarks.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Let those who have put the hour rule upon us abide by it.

Mr. WHITE. There will be other occasions, other days, other bills, on which I will read this whole story through.

Mr. RATHBUN called the gentleman to order.

After further momentary conversation—

Mr. KENNEDY, of Indiana, appealed to Mr. Brinkerhoff to allow him a moment of explanation. He was one of those persons (he said) who had certified; and he told the gentleman from Kentucky that the charge was true.

[Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. BRINKERHOFF resumed, and was about to proceed with his remarks, when he was interrupted.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

At this stage of the proceedings a violent personal rencounter took place between Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York. Of the immediate cause of it the Reporter heard nothing, though he witnessed the several violent gesticulations that preceded it. There was an instantaneous rush to that part of the Hall; and members were seen in all directions leaping on the tables, and endeavoring to force their way into the centre of what now began to assume the appearance of a general *melee*.

The CHAIRMAN vainly called for order. The tumult became more violent. High above all was heard the voice of Mr. Dromgoole calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the unruly members.

The confusion thickened. No sign of abatement manifested itself. At this moment a rush was observed at the door on the left of the Speaker's chair, and the short sharp crack of a pistol respounded through the Hall.

The SPEAKER, in the interim, had resumed the chair. The mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms had been carried to the scene of conflict. The ranks of the members, till now crowded thick and in indiscriminate confusion on each other, had opened and become scattered. Reason was resuming its throne; the voice of the Speaker—like some potent spell whose influence had been lost for a moment—was again recognised; a few more calls to order—a still further retirement of members into their proper seats—

And, lo! the House of Representatives of the United States, in two minutes from the time of its violent disruption, was itself again.

[*Note by the Reporter.*—The pistol above alluded to was discharged by a citizen from Kentucky, William S. Moore, and the ball penetrated the thigh of one of the officers of the Capitol, John L. Wirt, wounding him seriously, but it is believed not dangerously. As the Reporter knows nothing beyond this fact, except what comes to him as rumor, he does not enter into any particulars.]

After the lapse of a few moments,

Mr. DROMGOOLE called upon the Chairman to state the facts of the occurrence, that the House might take steps for the maintenance of its order and the preservation of its dignity.

Mr. HOPKINS (chairman of the committee) rose and briefly reported to the Speaker, the fact that the deliberations of the committee of the whole had been interrupted by a personal altercation between Messrs. Rathbun of New York and White of Kentucky.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said he presumed the proper course was to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to take those gentlemen into custody, that they may answer at the bar of the House for the violation of its order.

The Speaker asked Mr. D. if he submitted that proposition? who replied that he did not; but he presumed the House would see the necessity of taking some notice of the matter.

Mr. HARDIN did not think it necessary to adopt the course suggested by Mr. D., but said that the usual course was to appoint a committee to inquire into and report the facts.

Mr. WHITE said that this motion of the gentleman from Virginia had no precedent in the annals of this government. The day had never been, the hour had never yet been, when a member of Congress had risen in his place and moved that a fellow member be committed to the hands of the sergeant-at-arms. Mr W. had witnessed occurrence after occurrence of this kind, yet he had never known such a motion to be made, nor could such a thing be found on the journals. Never had such a degradation been deliberately proposed to be inflicted on a member of that House as to commit him to the hands of the constable.—What did the motion amount to? What must be its effect on the members concerned? Without a trial, without investigation of any sort into the guilt or innocence either of the gentleman from N. Y. or himself, this dishonor was gravely proposed to be visited on the in both. What would such an act imply? That, if convicted of impropriety by an investigating committee, they would flee from the reach of the House unless prevented by putting them in prison. Whatever they might have done, he did not believe that either of them entertained such a thought; no, they should not shrink from whatever consequences the House might choose to visit upon them.

Mr. ADAMS requested Mr. Dromgoole to withdraw his proposal, that he might submit the customary motion for the appointment of a committee of investigation.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said that his was a more informal suggestion, proposed under the first impulse of an exciting scene, and by no means intended as a degradation of any member of the House. He desired to bring the parties before the bar of the House, to require pledges from them that the affair should not be further prosecuted. Such a proceeding had occurred with general approval in the British House of Commons. He disclaimed all intention to degrade gentlemen: if any degradation was incurred it must have arisen from their own conduct. He had no objection that they should be allowed to rise and make what excuse they could; but he trusted they would be brought to submit to the order and authority of the House, and to give the requisite pledges against further disorder. He believed they both deserved censure.

Mr. SAUNDERS, referring to the Journal of 1841, moved now the same resolution adopted then, changing only the names of the parties, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the rencounter on the floor of the House between Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White, members of this House, and to report thereon to the House.

If it should turn out that only one of the gentlemen was in the wrong, he hoped he would be censured by the House; if both, that they would share in the same punishment. He proposed a committee of five.

Mr. DROMGOOLE offered an amendment requiring said members to make due submission to the authority of the House, and to pledge themselves to pro-

Messrs. Hardin, Barnard and Clingman, opposed these amendments, on the ground of the impropriety of requiring a member to apologize before it is ascertained that he is to blame; whilst he may feel sure he has done nothing wrong. If they had any apology to make voluntarily, the House would gladly hear it. Mr. Chapman supported his amendment.

But, at the request of Mr. WHITE, both amendments were withdrawn, that he might [illegible] a statement which he would [illegible] pending. Mr. W. [illegible] Dromgoole, proceeded to remark that [illegible] or possibility, be called upon even in [illegible] House, personally to defend himself. He [illegible] had taken place. Nor would he [illegible] table which might, even by [illegible] on the gentleman from New York [illegible] if they pleased. It [illegible] take to detail his own [illegible] town vindication. He should [illegible] him, who were cool and [illegible] look place, to detail the facts [illegible] representation.

Having said this much, he was willing [illegible] its dignity.

Mr. HOLMES disclaimed any malicious feelings. He thought that unless expulsion was resorted to, scenes of this kind would multiply, and the nation be [illegible] in the eyes of the civilized world.

[illegible] debate [illegible] continued by Messrs. Elmer, [illegible] [illegible] officers. In reply to a remark [illegible] fairly were in favor [illegible] them in such a con[illegible] WHITE replied, that it [illegible] could justify an assault [illegible] it could nothing justify [illegible] he must so assaulted? [illegible] "say, one party [illegible] or innocent [illegible] ...actually struck [illegible] ...perfectly still? and would [illegible] be told that [illegible] ...ected was worthy of a seat [illegible] in the House."

Mr. MARSHALL, admitting all this, and looking to the circumstances which had occurred, said his object was to punish the offence, not those who had committed it; and for that purpose he had prepared an amendment, which was finally adopted, with Mr. Saunders's resolution, to the effect that the affray [illegible] be unpublished [illegible] ...ication and repa-

more deeply than [illegible] ...regretted the occurrence.—There was no man who could feel more poignant regret than himself at being a participant in a transaction which, by representation either false or fair, could reflect disgrace or dishonor on the House. No matter where the fault might be, or whether fault existed at all, he knew that occurrences of this character must, to some extent, bring discredit and dishonor on the body. He regretted most sincerely that any thing of the kind should have taken place.

As to the pledge which had been required, he could not on any consideration submit to bind himself here as to what he would or what he would not do. He could not foresee, now or at any future time, what he might feel called upon to do. The House might exercise its authority over him, even to the extreme of expulsion; but it could not compel him to give a pledge which, at some future time, he might either be called upon to violate, or subject himself to disgrace and dishonor.

Mr. RATHBUN then rose and said, that he was a new member of this House; that he knew very little of its rules; and that he was altogether inexperienced in the business of legislation, having commenced his career in business of this kind here on this floor for the first time. Owing, probably, to this fact, he was more liable to excitement, and more liable to err, than those who had been long accustomed to scenes in this House. That he had done wrong—that, whatever excuse he might make, or whatever fact he might assert as a ground of justification, he had erred, he was not at this time disposed to deny. He knew that it was due to this House, and due to the character of this country, that, even if he had been ever so much wronged, an occurrence of this kind should not have taken place. Respect for the dignity of both should have prevented it. And he regretted most exceedingly that a moment's reflection had not been permitted—might be not say—to both of them. At the same time he did not wish to give rise to an insinuation in any part of this House that he imputed to his friend, (Mr. WHITE,) for whom he had a high respect, any wrong, as a basis of justification for himself. All he had to say on this point was, that, as there was to be an investigation of the facts, he should submit himself to the judgment and the action of the House.

To apologize—to say that he regretted the occurrence on his own account, and on account of the gentleman with whom it took place, was but faint language. To say that he regretted it as inflicting in some degree upon his fellow members here a part of that wrong in which he was concerned, was still but faint language. But he regretted it in behalf of his constituents at home; he regretted that they should hear that, for any cause or on any provocation, he had been concerned in an affray on this floor. He most sincerely deplored it. Whether they had selected a representative competent and suitable to represent them here, was a matter on which there might perhaps be some difference of opinion. But they were a peaceable and a quiet people at home, and he regretted that any thing should have taken place here which did not conform to their dispositions and habits.

What had been done could not be recalled. Right or wrong, however, it was to be regretted, and *was* regretted on his part. And now, without dwelling on the matter, (for he knew that he could make no apology which would wipe out the wrong that had been done to the House,) he was willing that a committee of investigation should be appointed. Where the blame might fall, he knew not. If he was in the wrong and the gentleman from Kentucky was innocent, that gentleman should not suffer on account of this transaction. The blame should fall on his (Mr. R.'s) head alone. If, on the other hand, that gentleman was in the wrong, and if he (Mr. R.) was innocent, he ought not to suffer. The consequences should fall on that gentleman. But if both were in error, both unjustifiable, yet both to some extent excusable, it was right that the fact should be ascertained, and let the consequences fall on both alike.

One word as to the future. The House could scarcely require a pledge from him, although the forms seemed to require it. He had been guilty of more that looked like fighting this day, than ever, he believed, in his life before, and, he hoped, than ever he should be again. He was constituted as all men were; he regretted that sometimes he was subject to passion; he was not always so slow as he could wish himself to be. That was one of the characteristics which Nature had stamped upon man; and although he might deplore the evil, he could barely hope to cure it. He might, however, say here what the gentleman from Kentucky did not, and probably felt he could not say, that so far as he was concerned, so far as the matter affected that gentleman and himself, whether the one or the other was wrong, the excitement of the moment was the end of the excitement with him. (Mr. R. He treasured up neither hate nor malice against any man. Some gentlemen might think that he had gone too far in saying this much; but it was due to the gentleman from Kentucky, and due to the House, that he should say as much as he had said. And he had said it all in sincerity.

In conclusion, he had to state that this occurrence was one which he regretted more than any that had ever happened in his life. That it should have happened here, that he should have been a party to any transaction of the kind, was a fault which he would give hours, and days, and years if he could to wipe out—not so much on his own account, as on account of the dignity and character of this House and of his country. He repeated, he submitted himself to the judgment of the House; and he should abide cheerfully by it, whatever it might be.

Mr. WHITE rose and said that, after what had fallen from the gentleman from New York, (Mr. RATHBUN,) he (Mr. W.) should do injustice to his own heart, and should be guilty of harboring feelings unworthy of any civilized or Christian man, if he did not now give the pledge that in future, unless on renewed provocation, he would carry this matter no further.

Mr. RATHBUN and Mr. WHITE here shook hands cordially together; amidst loud and long-continued manifestations of satisfaction from all parts of the House and galleries.

After some congratulatory remarks by Mr. Dromgoole,—

Mr. HOLMES, remarking that he had just come in, offered a resolution to *expel* Messrs. White and Rathbun. Mr. Chappell also advocated the motion. But so little was it relished by the House, that the question was not put, though it was not withdrawn.

Mr. WHITE could not have been more surprized if the gentleman from South Carolina had proposed capital punishment instead of expulsion. It might be the law of chivalry in the gentleman's glorious city to arraign, condemn, and hang, or sentence to some other form of infamy, an accused party without a trial, but he would tell that gentleman that such a law was to be found in the code of no civilized nation since the days of the French Revolution, unless it was found in South Carolina. * * As to the suggestion that both parties in such an affray must necessarily deserve punishment might not two individuals have a rencounter and one of them be wholly innocent? If gentlemen's minds were not capable of seeing a thing so plain as this, he did not envy their acuteness of intellect. He did not object to the notion of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Saunders;) he could appreciate the feelings of a man like him. That gentleman was no political friend of his, but he had seen in him on many occasions, the [illegible] he had seen exhibited by him in his case. Could Mr. W. show his own course to have been as pure as the snows of heaven, still he should have no objections to the investigation proposed.

Mr. HOLMES disclaimed any malicious feelings. He thought that unless expulsion was resorted to, scenes of this kind would multiply, and the nation be [illegible] in the eyes of the civilized world.

[illegible] debate [illegible] continued by Messrs. Elmer, [illegible] [illegible] officers. In reply to a remark [illegible] fairly were in favor [illegible] them in such a con[illegible] WHITE replied, that it [illegible] could justify an assault [illegible] it could nothing justify [illegible] he must so assaulted? [illegible] "say, one party [illegible] or innocent [illegible] ...actually struck [illegible] ...perfectly still? and would [illegible] be told that [illegible] ...ected was worthy of a seat [illegible] in the House."

Mr. MARSHALL, admitting all this, and looking to the circumstances which had occurred, said his object was to punish the offence, not those who had committed it; and for that purpose he had prepared an amendment, which was finally adopted, with Mr. Saunders's resolution, to the effect that the affray [illegible] be unpublished [illegible] ...ication and repa-

bation of the House; that it had seen the apology and submission to the House, and cordial reconciliation of the parties with each other, with sincere pleasure; but that violence of the kind admits of no justification, however circumstances may palliate it, and merits the severest censure of the House and the country. Such censure does the House now solemnly pronounce upon this transaction.

The resolutions having been adopted, the Speaker appointed the following to compose the Committee, viz: Messrs. Saunders, Adams, Dromgoole, Hardin, and R. Chapman.

Mr. Adams subsequently asked to be excused from serving on the Committee; and Mr. Winthrop was appointed in his place.

Several propositions were then made respecting Wm. S. Moore, the individual who had fired the pistol. It appeared in the course of the discussion, that Moore, like many others, not members of the House, was rushing in whilst the fight was going on, but was forcibly put out by Mr. McCausland, on whom he drew his pistol, and fired; but just as he pulled trigger, some one seized his arm, and so diverted the ball, that instead of hitting Mr. McCausland, it passed into the fleshy part of the thigh of Mr. Wirt.

Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution that Moore be imprisoned till the end of this Session. Mr. Payne proposed that he be delivered to the civil authorities. And Mr. Dromgoole, that the Sergeant-at-Arms retain him in custody until the further order of the House. Which last proposition was adopted.

Mr. WHITE rose and desired to say a few words by way of personal explanation.

This unfortunate individual, Mr. Moore, as had been stated by his (Mr. W.'s) colleague, (Mr. Davis,) was a Kentuckian. He (Mr. W.) wished now to state to the House and to the country a fact important to himself in connexion with this transaction.——

The SPEAKER said the gentleman could only proceed by general consent.

Mr. WHITE invoked it.

Mr. CARY and other gentlemen objected.

Mr. RATHBUN appealed to Mr. Cary to withdraw his objection.

Mr. CARY said he certainly would not.

Mr. COBB moved a suspension of the rules.

And the rules having been suspended for the purpose—

Mr. WHITE resumed. I thank the House (he said) for the courtesy it has extended to me. I will not abuse it.

I desire to say that, although this unfortunate individual is a Kentuckian, and although the fact has been announced by my colleague that he has been here for two years past in the prosecution of a claim, I ever, in the presence of this House and of this country, that I have never known that such an individual was in this city until the fact was stated by my colleague. I have never had a moment's conversation with him. If I have ever met him, he was an unknown man to me. That is all I have to say of him.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

As soon as the House met this morning, Mr. White asked permission to make a personal statement in regard to an account which appeared in last night's "Globe" of the altercation between himself and Mr. Rathbun. Several Locofoco members objected to granting him leave to do so. Mr. White stated that it was a privilege which had *never been denied* to a member. But the objection was persisted in. Mr. Morris moved to suspend the rules to enable Mr. White to speak. Yeas 98, nays 64. As it required two-thirds to suspend, the motion was *rejected*.

The following is the Globe's statement, (the Editor saying that "he heard part of the words which passed between Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White, and that those which he did not hear are vouched for by persons who did hear them":)—

"Mr. White, just at the close of his hour, stated that five gentlemen of the House had certified to what the newspapers had charged Mr. Clay as having said in his speech on the Missouri question, in February, 1819: "If you won't let us have black slaves, we must have white ones," &c.; which speech he said Mr. Clay had never written out. The extract, he said, was taken from a note to Mr. Rich's speech, published in the National Intelligencer more than a year after that gentleman had made his speech, in which note Mr. Rich had said that Mr. Clay used those words. Here Mr. White's hour ran out, and Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff obtained the floor. Mr. Andrew Kennedy asked Mr. Brinkerhoff to yield the floor to him a moment, as he was one of the five gentlemen alluded to, and he wished to prove what he had certified to. Mr. Brinkerhoff refused to yield the floor; when Mr. Rathbun, who sits directly in front of, and not more than three feet from, Mr. White, said to Mr. Kennedy, "Never mind, we can prove it all over the House." Mr. White replied, "You can prove a d—d lie, then: swallow that, d—n you." Mr. Rathbun rose slowly from his seat, with his thumbs in the pockets of his pantaloons, and turning round to Mr. White said, "Do you intend to apply the lie to me personally?" To which Mr. White replied, "I do, God d—n you;" shutting his fists, and putting himself in a defensive, or offensive position, as he said so. By the time the words were out of his mouth, both of them had aimed a blow at each other. We could not discern which struck first."

The following are the remarks Mr. WHITE intended to have made, had the House allowed him to proceed:

Mr. W. read from an article in the Globe of the 23d of April, 1844, headed "The Outrage in the House." Mr. W. then remarked that he had studiously avoided—yea, he had positively refused any and every person, though repeatedly called upon, to give any of the incidents or details of the unfortunate occurrence yesterday. He felt from the beginning that this was his duty. This House had ordered a select committee to investigate and report all the facts connected with this rencounter. He did not intend to allow himself to be provoked into a departure from the line of conduct he had marked out to himself as proper, which was to keep his lips sealed as to the particular facts of the transaction until the committee should have reported. Truth and justice, however, required him to speak in general terms of the paragraph he had referred to. The statement contained in it, purporting to relate the incidents as well as the particular language used by both parties, (the gentleman from New York, Mr. Rathbun, and himself, Mr. W.) was full of gross misrepresentations, especially as related to the profane words; suppressing material facts and expressions, and detailing *language* that was not uttered by either party. Now, Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. W.) without narrating one incident that happened, or attempting to repeat one word that was spoken by either party, (for I have said no injustice or falsehood shall provoke me to do so this time,) I *deliberately* pronounce that *any man*, be he whom he may, that will *swear* to the statment contained in the Globe of this morning, without *qualifications or material alterations*, as containing the *truth*, and the *whole truth*, will perjure himself before *God* and *man*.

Look out for counterfeits.—We have seen a number of the counterfeit Ten dollar bills of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina now in circulation; they were passed off about here within a few days. These counterfeits have the letter B.; their impression is faint, and the paper has a chalky appearance. There is one difference between the counterfeit and the true bills which will serve to distinguish them easily. At the top of the shaded right-hand margin there are *eighteen* small black spots, or points, in the true bills, and *twenty* in the spurious.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Executive Council.—His Excellency, Governor Morehead, has summoned his Council to meet in this City, on Saturday, the first day of June, to advise with him in the appointment of a Superior Court Judge, vice F. Nash, promoted to the Supreme Court Bench.—*Raleigh Register.*

Communications.

CARTHAGE, April 24, 1844.

Mr. Editor: Believing that it is always agreeable to you, and to a large number of your readers, to hear of any movement in the Whig ranks which may tend to its advancement, I take the liberty of addressing you a short and feeble communication. I am proud to say the Whigs of Moore are up and a doing. We had last night a large and very pleasant meeting in the Court House, without distinction of party, for many of our political opponents were present, and from all external appearance seemed as much interested as the Whigs themselves. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Kelly, Esq. in a short and appropriate address, and nominated J. J. Rives, Esq., Chairman, who, I believe, gave general satisfaction, by the dignified manner and explanatory address.

The object of the meeting was to make suitable arrangements for the establishment of a Clay Club in Carthage, for which purpose a Committee was appointed. Several addresses were delivered by gentlemen present. If I were competent to the task, it would give me pleasure to pay a just tribute to them. Mr. J. W. Cameron, from Rockingham, Mr. Haughton and Mr. B. J. Houze, from Pittsborough, and Mr. J. B. Kelly, of Moore, addressed the meeting in a very able manner. We have not had such a rich treat for many days; but suffice it to say, they gave general satisfaction. A resolution passed, desiring all the Whigs of Moore to meet at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 11th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate to represent us in the next Legislature, and to organise a Clay Club. I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of my Whig brethren of the County of Moore to this subject. They are aware of the blessings of such a privilege—to meet as friends, and let their voices be heard in selecting any man whom they may think will best augment the prosperity and happiness of our country. Then let not the Whigs allow the engagements or employments of one day to deter them from coming and making their own choice of a Candidate who will hoist the flag for Kentucky's son and the Union's brightest jewel, and for the gallant Graham. We will be successful. Let no Whig for a single moment doubt our success. (Indeed, there are no doubts in Moore.) Whigs of Moore! remember the honor you have gained by your zeal and activity. Then come once more with the spirit of 1840, and a far more glorious and honorable victory awaits you. I would take this opportunity to say to our Whig friends throughout the State, that all is O. K. in Moore. Although she has committed one political sin, she is sorry for it, and is now ready to make full and ample atonement, by giving a larger Whig majority than she has ever heretofore given. But sir, I trespass. I merely wish to ask you to employ your own popular and able pen, and awake the Whigs to the importance of this subject.

Very respectfully, your friend,

ONE OF THE 87.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the "Fayetteville Riflemen," held on Wednesday Evening, 1st Lieut. Jos. S. Dunn in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to the commanding officer, Capt. Wm. H. Bayne, for the very munificent present in the *Colors* presented by him to this Company on our late Anniversary, with the assurance that we shall be (to use the language of the motto on it,) "Ever Ready" to conquer or die around it.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company be tendered to the Lady of Lieut. Dunn, for her kindness in superintending the preparation of the Collation.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Lieuts. Hall, Rose, and Serg't Bell, be appointed to wait on the different gentlemen who addressed the Corps on the occasion of our Anniversary, and solicit a copy of their remarks for publication.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the day be prepared for publication in the town papers.

D. R. BELL, *Sec'y pro tem.*

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG.

The Company having been formed on the Parade Ground, at 9 o'clock, by the 1st Lieutenant, they marched thence to the Captain's Quarters, and being drawn up in line, and placed in the order of reception, Capt. Bayne appeared in the piazza with the Standard, and addressed the Corps as follows:—

Gentlemen Riflemen: It has been the custom among nations, from time immemorial, to march and fight under a banner. Even before Richard the lion-hearted of England marched under the banner of the Cross, against Saladin the Saracen, were banners or flags in use among the nations of the earth. I read in olden times, that the banner of an army waved from a pondrous pole, fixed into a platform fixed upon wheels, and drawn by oxen in the centre of the army; and around this flag was done all the hardest of the fighting; for no army was considered victorious until it had vanquished the colors of its opponent. A banner is the soldier's stimulant. Wherever he sees his color fluttering in the breeze, there is his rallying point. When in the midst of the carnage of the battle-field, he has forgotten every thing but his country's cause, the sight of his banner spurs him on to nobler deeds. With the name of a soldier is associated every thing that is high, honorable and valiant. Anywhere and everywhere, and I am proud to say particularly among the ladies, a man can carry no better recommendation than that of being a gallant soldier.

But that I do not wish to detain you, I could point you to many noble instances in the history of our young Republic, of signal valor displayed in defence of a flag. But there is an instance upon record of the potency of a nation's flag which I must relate to you: During the time that the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett was our Minister near Mexico, from some cause the Mexicans became enraged at the resident foreigners, and the Americans fled to the house of Mr. Poinsett for protection. They were pursued thither, and the blood-thirsty mob were about to assail his dwelling; destruction seemed certain; it was the last extremity; Mr. Poinsett seized his colors, flew to the balcony of his house, and unfurled the stars and stripes of his country. It was enough: Not a hand was raised—not a soul was found daring enough to insult the American flag. It was as when Christ said to the raging sea, "Peace!" and it was calm. This, gentlemen, is no fancy sketch—it is history.

This banner I have been enabled to get up with the assistance of a few friends, some among your number. The figure of the Rifleman was wrought by a lady who I am proud to call a friend, Mrs. Eliza Hatchell. Taking into consideration the object, she refuses to accept pay for her services. The Company and myself must therefore owe her a debt of gratitude, to be paid at the first opportunity. The eagle and inscription, on the reverse side, were executed by Mr. Moffitt, recently of New York, to whom also we are greatly indebted.

I present it to you, fellow soldiers, upon this your second Anniversary, as a token of my respect for you individually, and in return for the confidence you have reposed in me by honoring me with the command of your Corps.

In committing it to your care I need hardly request, that so long as you retain the name of Fayetteville Riflemen, never let it be dishonored.

The Color was then received and saluted, and Lieut. Dunn replied:—

Capt. Bayne: We avail ourselves of this time and manner of expressing our gratitude to you as the principal donor of so rich a flag, and we wish you to accept our thanks as a military corps, for yourself and Mrs. Hatchell, who so kindly gave her attention and labor to assist in procuring so splendid and emblematic a present; and permit me, dear sir, to say, that every thing you have done has had a peculiar excellency, and the manner is as agreeable as the action itself, which by this Corps is highly esteemed, and appreciated with a patriotic spirit that will sustain the Flag and respectful subordination to your command.

The Corps then proceeded to the Town Hall, and elected their Officers, as follows:—

Wm. H. Bayne, Captain; Jos. S. Dunn, 1st Lieut.: Avon E. Hall, 2d do.; Jno. M. Rose, 3d do.; E. S. Hobbs, Ensign; Jno. Shaw, 1st Sergeant; David R. Bell, 2d do.; Wm. Marsh, 3d do.; Wm. L. Callais, 4th do.; M. Folk, 1st Corporal; Nathan Sikes, 2d do.; E. Bishop, 3d do.; Jno. Brown, 4th do.

Thence they proceeded to the beautiful pine grove between Haymount and Harrington Hill, where a trial of skill took place, and a golden Medal awarded to Corp'l Folk for his superior marksmanship. Major John H. Cook, of the Independent Company, in presenting the Medal, addressed the Corps as follows:—

Fellow Soldiers: The occasion for which we have this day assembled, should be regarded as one of much interest by every friend of your Corps, and of volunteer military service in our town. To have reached your 2d Anniversary, and unanimously have for the third time chosen your Officers, shows that you have nobly met and surmounted the difficulties which assail every attempt to raise Volunteer Military Companies; not the least of which is, that each recruit esteems himself the best qualified to command, regardless of the sound principle of obedience. To your credit be it said, the modesty of your men declined, rather than sought the preferment of office. Your attention and prompt obedience to the orders of your Officers, augurs well for the permanency and the future prosperity of your Company. In this consists the first principle of Volunteer service. Permit me, in behalf of the Company which I have the honor to command, to congratulate you on your complete success in establishing a Corps which is a pride and ornament of our town. We challenge you to an emulation in the noble cause. Whilst we disclaim any cause of rivalry, the spirit which fosters the one cherishes the other.

Mr. Folk is the best average shot, being 24 inches at 70 yards distance; Mr. Maxwell 2d best; and Mr. Anderson 3d; Sergeant Shaw the best single shot, 14 inches.

Mr. Folk: In accordance with the time-honored custom of Volunteer Military Associations, in behalf and in the name of your Corps, I award you this beautiful Medal, in evidence of your marksmanship this day—not doubting that you will wear it worthily, and in obedience to the motto of your Corps, be "ever ready" to appear in defence of the Laws and Constitution of your country, and "ever ready" to repel assaults upon her rights, honor and liberty.

After this ceremony, the Corps and their invited guests, numbering in all between 50 and 60, sat down to a Collation, which had been prepared for the occasion.

Every thing went off pleasantly, the weather being fine, and the Company in high spirits.

Volunteer Companies should be cherished by the Republic as a parent cherishes his child. They are its pride in peace, its protection in war. They form an array from which freedom apprehends no danger, and in which liberty ever finds a protector.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

The Flag is a blue field, trimmed with rich orange colored fringe 2 inches deep. The figure of a Rifleman, 26 inches high, at shouldered arms, with a markee and tent in the distance, are wrought with crewel on one side, encircled with 13 gilt stars in the form of an oval. On the reverse side is a spread eagle, 24 inches, holding in his beak a scroll, on which is inscribed the motto of the Corps, "Ever Ready." Above the eagle is a scroll in convex form, with a tassel gracefully attached to each end, on which is lettered in black the name of the Corps, "Fayetteville Riflemen." Below the eagle is a concave scroll, on which is lettered the date of organization, 21st April, 1842; the whole design wrought in gilt.

The Staff is red, surmounted by a spear, ball, and crescent, gilt.

J. M. ROSE,
A. E. HALL, } *Committee.*
D. R. BELL,

NOTICE.

ALL persons crossing the Bridge across Big Rockfish, at Alexander Blacks', are notified that the Bridge has been lately repaired by Alexander Black and others, and they have not received any compensation for the same. This is to notify the aforesaid persons that the Bridge has been examined and reported by the undersigned to be worth one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and Mr. Black allows twenty-four dollars for his own use of the aforsaid bridge. All persons interested will take notice, if they do not settle the amount of one hundred and ten dollars to the aforesaid Black and others, there will be a petition filed to the next County Court for the purpose of having the road made a public road, and should the Court grant the order, and the aforesaid persons do not satisfy the amount required, there will be a petition to the ensuing Legislature for the purpose of having the aforesaid Bridge made a Toll Bridge.

ARCH'D G. BLACK,
HUGH BLACK,
NEILL PATTERSON,
DUNCAN RAY,
ROBT. MUNROE,
And Others.

April 27, 1844. 4-3w

WATCHES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

CLAY CLUBS.

THE next regular meeting of the Club will be held on Monday evening the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—We regret that we have not room for a full account of Mr. Clay's reception at Petersburg, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. It was every thing that his warmest friend could wish. He spoke eloquently at each place, and attended Barbecues and Evening parties. At Petersburg, he enlivened his speech with a much more amusing and genteel operation than Dr. Duncan's "dissection of the coon," by *skinning* Mr. Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, for his most inhospitable advice to the Locos to treat Mr. Clay as an intruder who had come to insult them, and to rebuke him therefor. The Intelligencer describes this part of his speech as being particularly relished by both parties. [By the way, it was a great oversight in Mr. Clay at Raleigh, not to give the Editor of the Standard the benefit of his notice. He seems not to have had a very high notion of the importance of that worthy.]

Mr. Clay left Norfolk on Wednesday morning, in a steamer, to visit John Tabb, Esq. in Gloucester county, whence he proceeded on Thursday afternoon in the boat for Washington city, and arrived there on Friday. He had declined invitations from Committees of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and from Baltimore. It is understood he will return home from Washington.

HOME MARKET.—We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the fact, that the price of cotton was materially enhanced in this town by the demand for the Factories here. This season has particularly exemplified that truth. The price has been higher in proportion than in any part of the country; and for the last two or three months it has ranged from 1 to 2 cents a pound higher. Two of the Factories, thinking this was bleeding *rather freely*, resorted to Charleston, and purchased there about 125 bales, at 6¾ and 7 cents, as good an article as they were paying 8½ for here. The charges for getting the cotton here bring the price up to about 7½; thus saving a cent a pound by the operation. These facts show, that the price here was about 2 cents higher than it would have been, for any other purpose than home manufacture. The article fell here at once to 7½ cents, and since the Acadia's advices to 7 cents.

And what, does the reader suppose, is the inference deduced by Locofoco wisdom from this cheap purchase in Charleston? Why, nothing less than that what we have said of the actual effect on our market, was but one theories of speculators and politicians," "a bubble," &c. &c. Some people are stupid enough to suppose, that if the price were not higher here than in Charleston, the manufacturers would scarcely have gone to the trouble and expence of importing it from that place. But the "North Carolinian" sees deeper into a millstone than that, and actually quotes the circumstance to show that it is all a humbug to contend that the home market is higher than the Charleston market! These stupid people too have fancied, that as long as the market was kept up here, for 2 or 3 months past, a cent or two above other places, the planter was benefited; but the reader of the North Carolinian will see, that instead of deserving any thanks for this, the manufacturers should be punished with the Carolinian's wrath for at length putting an end to a state of things so costly to themselves.

We copy the following from the Petersburg Intelligencer for the purpose of adding our hearty testimony to its justice. If our friend of the Intelligencer had been at Wilmington, he would have found that Raleigh is not singular in public spirit and hospitality in the Old North. Besides the most generous extension of the rites of hospitality, the arrangements for the Collation and Ball were on a scale of boundless liberality. The Ball has never been equalled in North Carolina, in all the particulars which constitute the pleasure of such a scene.

The Hospitality of Raleigh.—We have never, in the course of our life, seen any thing to equal the Hospitality of the Capitol of the good Old North State. It is plain and unpretending, but warm and cordial, coming directly from the heart, and putting the stranger entirely at his ease.

During the late visit of Mr. Clay to that city, there was an ample opportunity to test the feelings and liberality of the citizens; and it is the unanimous opinion of all, with whom we have conversed, that no where have they met with more kind and hospitable treatment, than they received in Raleigh on that occasion.

The North Carolinian misrepresents Mr. Clay. It charges that, "in the batch of resolutions which he left as a legacy to the 27th Congress, he calls for 26 millions of dollars annually to administer the Government upon!"

Did the Editor have this "batch of resolutions" before him? We presume so. What do they say?

"That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies."

Must be wanted "to administer the Government upon" ll be seen, 22 millions, and not 26.

me false statement, with others like

the resolutions adopted at a Locofoco nswick; and suppose it is intended to s.

The Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States was sent to the Senate for its ratification on Monday the 22d ult.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says, that the President's Message accompanying it, is spoken of by Senators as a very able paper; but the "documents" sent in were the most little, miserable, jumbled-up concern that could possibly have been concocted, several of them consisting of *extracts from pirate letters!* The reading occasioned a loud burst of laughter from all sides. It is said that under no circumstances can the Treaty be confirmed; that it cannot obtain a majority, much less two-thirds of the Senate.

Mr. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has left Washington for New York, and will instantly leave the country if the Senate should confirm the Treaty.

Mr. Clay has given his opinion, I hear, (says the N. Y. Express,) against admission, in a frank, intelligent, and patriotic letter. The letter will so soon find its way into the public prints, that a statement of its contents would be premature.

An immense meeting against Annexation has been held in New York, the venerable Albert Gallatin presiding, and the best and purest men, of both parties, uniting in it.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—A meeting of the Whigs of Brunswick was held at Smithville on the 16th ult., over which Dr. S. B. Everett presided,—Mr. Samuel Langdon acting as Secretary. After the Chairman had stated the objects of the meeting, a series of resolutions were proposed and adopted, distinctly and eloquently stating the principles of the Whig party, on the various subjects of National Bank, Tariff, Public Lands, and Nullification by the present House of Representatives of a Constitutional law of the last Congress,—and pledging the ardent support of the Whigs of Brunswick to HENRY CLAY and WM. A. GRAHAM.

On motion of Capt. Samuel Potter, Col. HENRY H. WATTERS was unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate to represent Brunswick in the next Legislature; and it gives us great pleasure to learn, that Col. Watters accepted the nomination.

The following gentlemen, viz: Robert Gibbs, David Godwin, E. Bozman, John Westcoat, sr., S. B. Everett, Moses Hewitt, Stewart P. Ivy, Wm. R. Hall, A. D. Moore, James Barford, Doct. Lorenzo Frink, were appointed delegates to a Convention to be held at David Taylor's on the next Friday after Columbus County Court, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the State Senate.

The meeting was closed by an eloquent address from Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Locofoco papers profess to be in ecstacies at the rousing of the party in Charleston since Mr. Clay left there. *We* too, have been excessively amused. It seems from the Mercury itself, that when Mr. Henry L. Pinckney concluded an eloquent speech with "an elaborate eulogy on Mr. Van Buren, the meeting turned an ear of chilling coldness. Not a response was made to the appeal. Significant that!" says the Mercury. And the result of the whole was, after three or four night's discussion, that resolutions were adopted which, whilst they professed opposition to the Whig party, as might have been expected, denounced the Locofoco National Convention, which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 4th Monday of this month, approved of Mr. Calhoun's course in withholding his name from it, refused to have South Carolina represented in it, and resolved that the party ought to support for President him who is true to the principles of 1840, and who, and whose friends, shall faithfully aid in throwing off the Tariff. Of course that means that the party in S. C. will not support Van Buren.

All this is in most apt time. It is meant to shove Van Buren off the track, and once more to shove Mr. Calhoun *on* it. The Charlestonians are made fully aware, that Van's nomination hangs by the slenderest thread. And they give him this kick just in the nick of time. It is certainly none of our business, but we look for a glorious squabble when Van is thrust aside, as we begin to think he will be.

P. S. Later accounts from Washington state that the Locofoco members of both Houses of Congress have held a Caucus, at which the Southern men demanded a repeal of the Tariff; the Northern men objected; and the South threatened to abandon Van Buren. Many of the members are for running Com. Stewart, and Col. Johnson's friends will go for him provided they cannot get the Colonel nominated. They think Stewart can carry Pennsylvania by 5000 majority, and that Van cannot. A large majority was said to be opposed to Van.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"The dissatisfaction manifested by the South and West, at the course of the Van Buren men on the tariff, has become so great as to produce much alarm on the part of Mr. Van Buren's friends. The excitement has been very great during the past week, and there are not less than sixty or seventy Southern and Western Senators and members of the House who are at this moment prepared to drop Mr. Van Buren, and take up a third candidate. If the Virginia elections, next week, should result unfavorably to Mr. Van Buren, it is not probable that he will be nominated at the Baltimore Convention, on the 27th of May."

These impressions are now very prevalent. It is a matter of indifference to the Whigs whether Van Buren be run or be dropt. If run, he will be distanced; and the substitution of another at this late day would be an acknowledgment of party weakness that would be fatal to that other, even if he were strong himself.

FOREIGN.—The Acadia, with Liverpool dates to the 4th April, arrived at Boston on the 22d. The political news is not interesting. Cotton had fallen from ½ to ¾d. equal to 1 to 1½ cents. Prospects of the market gloomy. This news put a complete damper on cotton in New York, the decline being much greater than was anticipated.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, the last of Napoleon's Marshals, is dead. He rose from a common soldier to be a King, and a good King too.

Queen Victoria and the whole royal family have been amusing themselves with Gen. Tom Thumb, the celebrated American dwarf who lately went over from New York. They had had him frequently at the palace, and made him many valuable presents. He is making $2000 a week.

We are requested to caution the public against a man of genteel appearance and manners, who lately in this place passed himself off as a Minister of the Methodist Protestant Church,—afterwards in this county denied that he was such, and denied that he was a Universalist Preacher, and then went to Clinton in Sampson county, and put up notices to preach as a Universalist Preacher. He gave his name as *Amarette;* said he was from Lynchburg, Va. and was going towards Wilmington. He is about 25 to 30 years of age.

Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of the U. S. died in Philadelphia on the 21st ult. of paralysis. He was about 65 years of age.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS took place on Thursday last, but the returns are so meagre and incomplete as to render it difficult to form any idea of the general result.

As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained 3 members of the Legislature, viz: 2 in Norfolk county, and 1 in Caroline. The Whigs have also gained in the popular vote.

Mr. Goggin is doubtless elected to Congress from the District represented by the late Mr. Gilmer. It is uncertain who is elected from Mr. Wise's District.

MR. CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The Intelligencer of Saturday contains a letter from Mr. Clay, giving his views on this important question. We will publish the letter in our next. The following is the closing paragraph:—

Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 22d, various petitions against annexing Texas or altering the Tariff, were received.

The Senate went early into Executive Session, it being understood that the Treaty for annexing Texas was sent in for ratification by the President. The session continued to a late hour, but it is supposed that nothing was done but to read the message and papers.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wright closed his speech on the Tariff. ["This speech is said to be like Mr. Wright's friend, Van Buren, "on both sides of the branch."]

Most of the day was spent on the Post Office bill, without disposing of it.

On Wednesday, the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 29 to 14.

On Thursday, Mr. Johnson announced the death of Mr. Bossier, of the House, and the Senate adopted resolutions of respect and adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 20th, the bill for the Improvement of certain Western Rivers and Harbors, was *passed*, 108 to 72. [Six of the N. C. members voted against the bill, and the others were absent.]

On Monday, Mr. McKay made his promised motion to take up the bill to amend the Tariff. And the motion was agreed to, 104 to 94. The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the day was spent in debate on the bill.

Of Tuesday's proceedings we have given a very full report in another place. See first page.

On Wednesday, the Tariff was again taken up, and several long speeches delivered.

On Thursday, Mr. Slidell of Lou. announced the death of his colleague, Pierre E. Bossier, and after adopting the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

On Friday, no business was transacted in either House, the members attending the funeral of the deceased member.

By omitting a number of advertisements, we have found room to insert in full, the noble speech of Mr. White of Kentucky, the late Speaker, in vindication of the character of Mr. Clay from the foul aspersions of his enemies, through the revived slander of "bargain and corruption;" and to give also, every material fact and portion of the debate growing out of the *Fight* which took place in the House immediately after the speech of Mr. White. We have given the matter so fully, that there is no occasion for any remarks of our own. All we will say is, we wish every honest man in the United States could read Mr. White's speech. There would be an end of one Locofoco slander.

The Raleigh Standard follows the Richmond Enquirer in "hoping that Mr. Clay will show his hand at once," on the Texas Question. Not a living soul can tell what are Van Buren's "present lights" on the subject, and surely his organs should be required to "trot their own mare out" before they have a right to demand a view of ours. Their impatience is excruciating. The Register has informed them, that it has reason to know, that Mr. Clay's opinions will be speedily made public. But this does not satisfy them. They call upon him to "come out," and ludicrously enough demand to know, "if he is afraid to meet the question!" and "if he trembles for his Northern interests!"—endeavoring to forget, what the people well remember, that Van Buren himself, whilst President, was committed *against* Annexation, whereas *now*, Gen. Jackson and a host of Locofocos are in favor of it. Come out, Mr. Van Buren, and tell us what are "the lights now before you." Let us see if you will *dare* to dissent from your illustrious predecessor, or from the wishes of your Texas speculators. Out with it! Out with it!

The Standard is in a distressing bad humor with the incidents of Mr. Clay's visit to Raleigh. He belches out whole columns of abuse, which he levels at Mr. Clay, the people who hospitably welcomed him, the speakers, the military, the committees, and indeed every body and every thing connected with the affair. He does not even omit the horses which drew Mr. Clay through the streets, and we fear that he will hereafter have such a mortal antipathy to gray horses, that if were going to be hanged he would make it a dying request that the cart should be drawn by a "horse of another colour."

CAPT. JOHNSTON BLAKELEY'S FAMILY.—We had not for some years heard any thing of the family of Capt. Blakeley, until we met with the following extract from the Journal of an officer of the U. S. Frigate Potomac:—

Captain Blakeley's Family.—Mrs. Abbott, formerly the widow of Capt. Johnston Blakeley, of North Carolina, whose nautical skill and gallantry as Commander of the U. S. Ship Wasp, in our war of 1812, not only immortalized his own name, but shed a never dying glory upon the naval prowess of his country,—and whose only child and daughter, *Udney Blakeley*, the State of North Carolina magnanimously adopted and educated, in acknowledgment of the heroic deeds of her father, is residing in Santa Cruz, on an estate left by her last husband, Dr. Abbott, who died here not long since, after she had borne him several children. Miss *Udney Blakeley* was married about two years since, to a Dr. Van Britton, of this island; but she died in child-bed, in less than twelve months afterwards. And the only memorial I saw of this *last of the Blakeleys*, was her Portrait, full size and well executed, hanging in the parlor of her mother, Mrs. Abbott.

REPUDIATION.—The Harford Republican (a Locofoco paper in Maryland,) openly hoists the flag of repudiation. It says, "We hang our banner on the outer wall, and inscribe thereon, *no taxes.*" As it is against the levy of any taxes, it is of course opposed to the payment of the State debt.

The Town Elections in New York.—The Albany Advertiser completes its table of the results of the town Elections in New York, as compared with 1843. It is as follows:

1844. W.	1844. L. F.	1843. W.	1843. L. F.
424	460	337	545
	424		337
Loco majority	36		208
			36
Whig gain			172

This indicates that Mr. Van Buren has no more strength in this State that he had in 1840,—less, indeed, looking to the extraordinary revolution, which has taken place in Tammany Hall, in the city of New York.—*New York Express.*

We are authorized and requested to say, that the statement in the last "Standard," that Mr. Brownlow was replied to at Greensborough, by a Dr. Wright, is altogether untrue.

We are also authorized to state that the information given to the Editor is incorrect, relative to a vote in the Cars for President on Friday—that is, if the Editor means to apply the statement to the Cars that Mr. Clay came in. There was another Train, the same day, which brought *six* Passengers, who may, for aught we know, have been equally divided on the subject of the Presidency, as stated.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fire.—Just after dark on Saturday night, fire was discovered among the piles of Naval Stores on the wharves in the Southern part of the town used by Messrs. Barry & Bryant and W. Latimer as Naval Stores and Lumber yards. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials, the fire could not be subdued until nearly 2500 barrels of turpentine, 2000 barrels tar, two or three shed buildings, a warehouse, and some lumber, were burned. Aggregate loss probably $8000. The sufferers here are W. Latimer, Barry & Bryant, Wm. Calder, (buildings,) estate of A. Lazarus, (buildings,) and J. R. Larkins, cooper. A considerable part of the loss falls upon persons abroad, on whose account Naval Stores had been purchased. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Col. S. H. Birdsall, of this City, has been elected Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, *vice* S. W. Whiting, appointed Teller in the Bank of the State. *Raleigh Register.*

Commencement.—We learn through the "Standard" that James B. Shepard, Esq. of this City, has been invited to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, and has consented to do so.—*Ib.*

The Fayetteville Presbytery closed a five days' session in Wilmington on Monday night. There were daily and nightly religious services during the time in the Presbyterian Church; and the business of the session was conducted in a harmonious spirit. Messrs. McNeil, McNab, and McMillan, were licensed to preach. Eighteen or twenty clergymen were in attendance. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

Aides to the Governor.—John B. Lord, Esq. of Rowan, and John M. Reynolds, Esq. of Rockingham, have been appointed Aides, by his Excellency, Gov. Morehead, with the rank of Colonel.—*Register.*

Will not send a Delegate.—The Charleston Mercury states that at a late general meeting of the Loco-Foco party of the Georgetown Congressional District, convened for the purpose of deciding whether that district would send a delegate to the Baltimore Presidential Convention, the question was debated very fully in three successive sessions of the meeting, and it was finally decided not to send a delegate.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"DEMOCRACY MOVING."—*North Carolinian.*

Where to, Mr. Carolinian; to Texas, up Salt River, or to the *Clay* lands of Kentucky! It is certain they are "moving" *from* "these diggins."

POOR POLL.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday night last, 25th ult., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Col. JOHN M. ROSE, formerly of Greensborough, to Miss JANE S. McNEILL, daughter of George McNeill, Esq., merchant of Fayetteville.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Rev. C. C. JONES to Miss SARAH JANE McLAUCHLIN, daughter of Arch'd McLauchlin, Esq.

At Rockfish, on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM WADE to Miss BETHINA STONE, all of that place.

In Chatham county, on the 21st ult., Mr. LION HARRINGTON to Miss SUSAN MINTER.

In Sampson county, on the 14th ult., by Young Wilson, Esq., Mr. SIMON P. HOLT to Miss E. A. STEVENS. Also, on the 15th, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH DARDEN to Miss E. HOBBS, daughter of Gabriel Hobbs, all of Sampson.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 17th ult., at the residence of George W. Banneman, Esq., GEORGE BANNEMAN, only son of Rev. Colin Shaw, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Bereaved parents are consoled in being able to express their feelings in the language of the pious Patriarch: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Com.*

(The "Carolinian" will please copy.)

In Newbern, on the 21st ult., after a very short illness, MOSES JARVIS, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

In Yanceyville, Caswell county, on the 15th ult., Mrs. SARAH GRIMES, wife of Thos. D. Johnson, Esq., and daughter of the venerable Dr. John McAden, of that county, aged 37 years. Mrs. J. was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS

April 13.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelph[illegible] 0.—Schr. Toga[illegible]on N. York. from N. York; Schr. L[illegible]on & [illegible]lphia. 21.—Schrs. Wm. B[illegible]gton from do., Highlander Brigs Tremont from Philade[illegible]ork, Anawan from Charle[illegible]rovidence, Ann Smith [illegible]on from New

April 17.—Schr. W[illegible] Portland. 19.—Brig Proxy for New Bed[illegible]s Erie for New Orleans, Dispatch for Philadelp[illegible] 20.—Brig Osceola for Boston; Schrs. Lygonia [illegible]r Philadelphia, Tangier for Fall River, Red Rover [illegible] Hayti. 22.—Brig Vincennes for St. Lucie; Schrs. Magnolia for Gonaives, Splendid for Boston. 23.—Brigs Olive Branch for New Bedford, Lafayette for Wilmington, Del., David Duffie for New York. 24.—Brig Ve[illegible] for New York; Schrs. Ellen for Philade[illegible]a, Blake for Nassau, N. P.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The Richmond Whig of Monday says:—

"Little or nothing heard from beyond the Blue Ridge! The State we think now as we thought all along it would do, HAS GONE FOR THE WHIGS. The rapid AND GREAT POPULAR GAIN is conclusive how Virginia will be in November. Mr. Van Buren is the ONLY MAN who can APPROACH Henry Clay in Virginia! The Whigs will beat any other TEN THOUSAND majority! Upon this the Union may confide."

Goggin is doubtless elected to Congress by near 200 maj. The other District doubtful.

MR. VAN BUREN ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The Globe of Saturday night contains a long letter from Mr. Van Buren, addressed to the Hon. W. H. Hammet, member of Congress from Mississippi, in which his views are expressed *against* annexation, under present circumstances, "with a force and directness (says the National Intelligencer,) far exceeding those which we remember in any paper from his hand."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 26, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Stuart & McGary, D. Branson, Rockfish Co., J. Waddill, Jr., T. S. Lutterloh, W. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh, W. L. Gilmore, Military Store Keeper, and D. Johnson, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy & Co., W. Murphy, T. H. McRorie, D. A. Davis, M. Brown, M. Boger, G. W. Johnson, A. Hurd, B. Oats, G. Greenfield, R. W. Garnett, R. C. Fox & Fosher, W. T. Horn, J. J. Horn, Craven & McCain, D. C. Kecler, J. W. Thomas, Scott & McAdoo, Bethel & Blackwell, Poindexter & Martin, Eckles & Douthit, W. J. McConnell, A. Torrence, Sanders & Taylor, Salisbury Co., A. H. Lindsay, Holt & Carrigan, and D. L. Swain, of the interior.

Also, April 27, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. McArn, J. D. Starr, W. McIntyre, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh & Son, H. Lecte, C. B. Mallett, Fred. Blackman, J. C. Thompson & Co., D. A. Ray, H. Branson, and Williams & Lutterloh, of this place; and for W. G. Webb, R. G. Allison, J. M. Whitehead, G. W. Johnson, J. J. & A. C. Blue, J. & W. Murphy, J. Long, M. Boger, M. Brown, J. B. Burns, and Little River Co., of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 1.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, bf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾	" No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$5½ a $5¾	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, 1 x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr lb.

REMARKS.—There has been a good deal of Cotton at market for the season. Sales have been made at very irregular prices, and at considerable decline. The best is now selling at about 7 cts. Some fair Cottons at 6 to 6¼. Flour is dull and declining; sales superfine at $4 to $4¼. Bacon is rather scarce, at 7½ to 7¾. Corn has declined; sales at 50 cts. cash. The last accounts from Europe are very discouraging for Cotton.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 24.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz. Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains as at last report 2.15; at this price daily sales are made. Tar is in brisk demand at 1,07; that was refused for a lot yesterday.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—We advance our rates for timber; mill qualities bring from 4 to 6, shipping from 6½ to 7. Sales of flooring boards at 8½ to 9, wide do. at 7½, scantling at 3½. A lot R. O. hhd. staves, rather inferior, brought 7½. Shingles are dull of sale at the moment.

A cargo North County corn sold at 45 cts; the article is selling from store at 50 to 55.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—April 23.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 25 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 8.

At New York, Cotton fell about ½ to ¾ of a cent after the Acadia arrived. Sales of fair Uplands at 7¼. The decline caused the failure of Messrs. Buck & Co., and it was feared that other cotton speculators would follow.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8¾, extremes. Corn 54 to 55.

I. O. O. F.

CLARENDON LODGE, No. 4,
April 30, 1844.

Our Worthy P. G. Rev. EVANDER McNAIR having consented to deliver a public Address before the members of this Lodge, in the Baptist Church, on Saturday Afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock, Brethren of the Order and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

W. DRAUGHON,
J. G. COOK,
C. LUTTERLOH,
W. S. JESSUP,
JONA. JESSUP,
Committee.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

1200 BUSHELS for sale in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for Cash: or six months credit, for approved notes. Apply soon to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, April 30. 4-2w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the 1st of June. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, per Session, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French, per Session.	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, per Session, (with $3 for the use of Piano.)	25 00
Tuition in Music, on the Harp,	30 00
(" $10 for use of Instrument.)	

N. ds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School; Pupils are required to furnish their own *bedding* and *towels.* The clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases *Parents may authorise* their children to make in the City, *but no account* be opened at any Store without the express order of Parents or Guardians. The Religious of Sunday, being held in the Chapel of the by the Rector. Pupils have rarely occasion the City, and the plainest attire is all that They are allowed to accept invitations e day only, once a month, and never ng. They have opportunities of seeing s, and acquiring ease of manner in society. rees, which are statedly held during the

April 26, 1844.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
Greensborough, N. C.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THE PLAN OF EDUCATION in this Institution embraces—

I. A complete course of English instruction.

II. The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Geography, Mythology and History.

III. A complete course of Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Natural Philosophy.

Every student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses a good moral character.

Vacations.—Six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of April, and four weeks from 2d Wednesday of October.

Tuition Fees.—$36 per Session and $1 contingent, invariably payable in advance, to James Sloan, Esq. Treasurer. Board in respectable families varies from $ 8 to 10 dollars per month.

Students can be prepared at this Institution for admission into any of the Classes of College.

The officers of the Institution are:—

Rev. ALEX. WILSON, D. D., President and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature;
S. C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature;
R. K. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The next Session commences on the 23d May.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. D. PAISLEY, *Secty.*

REF: The President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.

Greensborough, April 22, 1844. 4-3w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against selling any article to my son Malcom McNeil, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

DANIEL McNEIL.
Rockfish Bridge, Cumberland County, April 27, 1844. 4-3t

Dr. Fitzgibbon's Essay on Electricity and Galvanism,

This Essay treats of

Conductors and Non-Conductors of Electricity;
Means of evolving Electricity;
Distribution of Electricity;
Effects of Electricity on Inanimate Matter;
Effects of Electricity on Living Bodies;
Atmospheric Electricity;
Franklin's Theory of Electricity.

GALVANISM:

A Simple Galvanic Battery;
General notice of Galvanic Batteries;
Means of exciting Galvanic Batteries;
Ordinary effects of Galvanism;
Chemical effects of Galvanism;
Physiological effects of Galvanism; and
The Theory of Galvanism.

This work has been revised and approved by some of the most scientific men in the country. For sale price 25 cents, by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARTHA McRAE, of Anson County, entered on the Stray Book, on the 13th day of April, a DARK BAY HORSE, black mane and tail, right hind foot white above the fetlock, and a white streak in front of the left hoof behind, a white streak in the forehead and snip on the nose; about 15½ hands high, 6 or 7 years old; a scar under the throat, probably caused by distemper, and some white hairs on both sides of the weathers, probably caused by harness. Is shod. Valued by two freeholders at $80. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise said Horse will be disposed of in due time according to law.

J. D. SMITH. *Ranger of Anson County.*
Wadesborough, April 19. 4-3w

R. D. ADDINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has located himself for the practice of Dental Surgery (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel. He operates in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Extracts and plugs the Teeth; removes the salivary calculus (Tartar) in such a manner as to prove beneficial to his patients, which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, and improve the appearance of the mouth; produces symmetry and regularity in the teeth of the young, where irregularity and deformity exist. He has the pleasure of stating, that he is prepared to set or apply artificial teeth to any case whatever. Duplicate specimens are to be seen of different arrangements of incorruptible teeth set on gold, which he has inserted, including one on the principle of cohesion.

As R. D. A. is not personally or professionally known in Fayetteville, it being his first of a series of contemplated visits to the place, he selects the following names from the number to whom he has the privilege of referring:

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Wm. Jno. Powell, Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Dr. E. C. Robinson, } Dentists, Norfolk.
Dr. W. N. McKenney, }
Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

He deems this a fit opportunity to suggest to persons who have been, or are suffering from feeble health, the prudence of consulting with and having their mouths examined by him, which he will cheerfully do gratis.

Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

Families in town or country will be waited on at their residences, if desired.

He will extract the decayed teeth of indigent persons without charge.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

State of North Carolina,
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey vs. Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie (widow) and Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Silas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House at Labath's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence. A. D. 1844.

HUGH STUART, *C. C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and B'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-d-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzarines; Chilly; Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes, Gimps, Daisy and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Without farther enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad by coming or sending their orders to Cheraw.

Cheraw, March 19, 1844. 99-6w

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

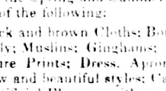
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN SMITH[illegible]

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Wilmington.



[illegible]

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

March 26, 1844. 99-8w

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844. 1400-8wpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—

Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cl[illegible] S. C.
[illegible] S. C.
Wm. Mc[illegible] Columbia, S. C.

Just Received,

CASES [illegible] PRINTS [illegible]
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II,

Will stand this Season, [illegible] at his Stable in [illegible] to mile from Fayetteville [illegible] d's old Race Ground, and at Joseph Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of meeting the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, commencing after the 15th of April, throughout the Season, and at home on the other days. Terms [illegible]

Apr [illegible]

PRUSSIATE OF P[illegible]

FOR SELLING, just received by

SAML. J. [illegible]

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIV[illegible]
And an additional supply of Fresh D[illegible] AND MEDICINES.

[illegible]

SHOES.

At the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.

Just received, a large and general assortment of Gentemen's, Ladies', Boy's, Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes,

Embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Also, Skirting, Harness, Sole and Upper Leather; Lining and Binding Skins; colored and black Morocco Skins; Hat Linings, Shoe Thread, Lasts, a superior article of Blacking, Sparables, Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

S. T. HAWLEY.

April 17. 2-3w

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST receiving and opening a handsame Stock of FASHIONABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Together with

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.

You that want CHEAP GOODS for Cash, come where you can get them.

C. CAISON.

April 9, 1844. 1-4w

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1844. 1100-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93-f

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the [illegible]

[illegible]

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 4 1844. 97-1Y

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Messenger and North Carolinian will publish one year.

COTTON YARNS.

P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARN, assorted from No. 5 to 10 [illegible] cash.

[illegible]

[illegible]d Clover Seed,

J. HUSKE & SON.

47-tf

[illegible]D.

RAN[illegible] the Subscriber, in August [illegible] MARK, aged about 25 years [illegible] 6 feet 11 inches high, likely, round built [illegible] square made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or [illegible]ent in any Jail so [illegible] him again.

JESSE HODGE P.M.

P. O., Moss Spring, Dec. 21, 1843. 97tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

More Brilliant Still.

$60,000, $30,000, $15,000, $14,410.

100 prizes of $1,000 are $100,000!

ON SATUADAY, MAY 25, 1844,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1844, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1	grand cap'l of	$60,000	2 prizes of		$5,000
1	splendid prize of	30,000	10	ditto	2,000
1	ditto	15,000	100	ditto	1,000
1	ditto	12,419	100	(lowest 3 No.	
2	ditto	10,000		prizes,)	500
2	ditto	7,000	126	ditto	300

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each Drawing will be sent, immediately after it is over, to all who may order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Next door East of Gadsby's, Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.

April 4, 1844. 2-tdpd

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1843. 25-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A [illegible] *sirs*, from one whose comfort and [illegible]ture health are due, under God, to [illegible]lity. And may the same Provi[illegible] me to your aid, make you the [illegible]d instruments of blessing others, [illegible] despairing as your much relieved friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

[illegible]ss.

[illegible]eared, the above-named Asenath [illegible]ade oath of the facts contained in [illegible]ment before me.

[illegible]FUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

[illegible]y acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, [illegible]bove asserted facts are substantially true.

[illegible]ILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister [illegible] the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared [illegible]old by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and [illegible]emists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner [illegible] Chambers street, New York. And for sale [illegible] Druggists throughout the United States. Price [illegible] per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public [illegible]respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving [illegible]uch remarkable cures of the most difficult class of [illegible]eases to which the human frame is subject, and ask [illegible] for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 97-tf

---

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

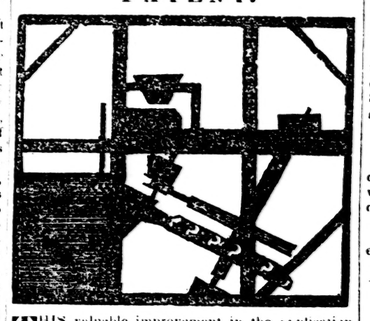
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

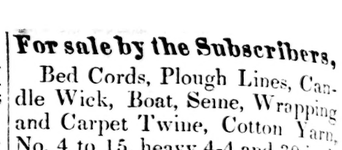
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as a good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,

Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

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